

## FARMERS WILL MEET.

### SOMETHING ABOUT THEIR NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Will Convene in Parkersburg, W. Va., in October—Delegates from Twenty-one Different States—Has No Political Platform and Is Not a Party.

#### Has Great Influence.

The Farmers' National Congress will meet in Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 3, 4, 5, and 6 next. Special rates are made by the railroads and the hotels. At the annual meetings a wide variety of subjects is discussed by speakers from all parts of the country, and at the coming meeting addresses will be made by delegates from twenty-one different States. More than thirty-five States have been represented at each of the last five meetings of the congress. The congress met in 1889 at Montgomery, Ala., in 1890 at Council Bluffs, Iowa; in 1891 at Sedalia, Mo.; in 1892 at Lincoln, Neb.; and in 1893 at Savannah, Ga. The congress is composed of one delegate from each Congressional district and two at large from each State, appointed for two years by the Governors of the several States, and one delegate from each State Agricultural College, and one from each State Board of Agriculture. Delegates from one-half the States are appointed each year. The congress meets in annual session lasting four days, and has an executive committee, known as the National Board of Agriculture. This board is composed of one member from each State and Territory.

The Congress has no political platform and does not seek to form a political party. Its delegates come, not as politicians, but as farmers. This is one reason why the Farmers' National Congress is not so well known as the Alliance or Grange. The annual meetings are attended by hundreds of farmers not delegates. These meetings are not unlike the meetings of a national farmers' institute. The range of subjects is wide and the speakers are from every section of the country. Those who are to deliver addresses at the Parkersburg meeting are from the following States: we give them in the order in which they appear on the official program: District of Columbia, Nebraska, New York, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Kansas, Georgia, California, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, North Carolina, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Maine, West Virginia, Alabama, Indiana, Missouri, Connecticut. The addresses are limited strictly to twenty minutes each. Several of the speakers are women. Many of the delegates bring their wives and daughters. The officers elected at the last meeting for the ensuing two years are: President, Hon. B. F. Clayton, Indiana; Vice President, Maj. G. M. Ryals, Savannah, Ga.; Secretary, Hon. John M. Stahl, Quincy, Ill.; First Assistant, Col. W. G. Whidby, Atlanta, Ga.; Second Assistant, Capt. T. J. Appleby, Sanford, Fla.; Treasurer, Hon. Henry Hayden, Indianapolis, Iowa.

The Farmers' National Congress is working for rural free mail delivery, legislation against adulteration, measures to stamp out infectious live stock diseases, the enlargement of the work of the weather bureau, rural telephone lines, good roads at bearable cost, fuller agricultural statistics and reliable crop estimates, better supported and managed experiment stations, the national systematic improvement of waterways, and legislation affecting railroads that while preventing abuses, recognizes that the interests of farmers and of railroads are closely related and interdependent. As each delegate is a man of prominence and influence, known to the Congressmen from his district and the Senators from his State, the national legislature usually grants what the Congress requests. And the character of those prominent in it is a guarantee that it will be kept up to its present high position.

#### WORST DROUGHT IN YEARS.

Western New York Almost Literally Burned Up.

The worst drought in years in Western New York is now being experienced and already the loss of crops has been very great. The most serious features of the drought is the grasshopper pest. Grasshoppers have stripped the pastures and meadows and are now attacking the tops of potatoes and even the grape vines. The number of the insects is almost incredible. When the farmers go into the field to destroy them they are compelled to wear masks. Some farmers take a horse and plow and try to bury them.



RAISING UP GRASSHOPPERS FOR MANURE.

Grasshoppers are an excellent fertilizer. One ingenious farmer converted his horse rake into a net and rakes hoppers by the truck at the edge of a pond. Then he scoops them into the pond and makes compost of the drowned bugs. He has made fifty loads of this kind of fertilizer.

Milch cows are being sold for a song because fodder is so scarce. Bay lids lie burned and blackened, crops have been destroyed and even trees are short of foliage. In several cities a water famine is feared, and the greatest economy in the use of water has been ordered. Because water for sprinkling is denied many lawns are being ruined.

#### STARTLING FIGURES.

Twenty Per Cent. of America's Corn Has Been Cut Up for Fodder.

The report of the statistician of the agricultural department for September shows a falling off in the condition of corn to 63.4. This is a decline of 5.7 points from the August and 31.6 from the July condition. The change is marked in nearly all the great corn States. The present condition is 75 in Kentucky, 70 in Ohio, 55 in Michigan, 80 in Indiana, and 75 in Illinois, 61 in Wisconsin, 60 in Minnesota, 40 in Iowa, 50 in Mis-

souri, 45 in Kansas, 15 in Nebraska and 16 in South Dakota. In most of the Southern States the condition has risen and a good crop is certain. In addition to the unfavorable prospects arising from the low condition of growing crops reports from eight States, show an aggregate of 40,873,934 acres planted there has been cut up for fodder, or abandoned, 16,506,000 acres, or 38 per cent., which is little over 20 per cent. of the entire area planted in the country. The percentage cut up or abandoned by the State reporting is as follows: Indiana 38, Illinois 10, Wisconsin 21, Iowa 35, Kansas 51, Missouri 16, Nebraska 81, South Dakota 81. The condition of wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested is 83.7 against 74 last year and 85.3 in 1892. The reported condition for the principal wheat growing States is as follows: Ohio 102, Michigan 91, Indiana 108, Illinois 101, Wisconsin 92, Minnesota 85, Iowa 92, Missouri 91, Kansas 58, Nebraska 40, South Dakota 32, North Dakota 40, California 88, Oregon 88, Washington 67.

In the East, New York 86, Pennsylvania 91, Maryland 97, Virginia reports 78, Tennessee 78, West Virginia 83, Kentucky 92, Texas 87. In the principle wheat States there is considerable improvement in conditions, the crop being fully up to expectations, and in other parts the yield has exceeded expectations. The average condition of oats is reported at 77.8 against 76.5 in August, 77.7 in July, and 87 June 1.

#### GUBERNATORIAL WINNERS.

Governor Cleaves of Maine, and General Clark of Arkansas.

Governor H. B. Cleaves, of Maine, re-elected by the Republicans, was born in Bridgton fifty-three years ago. He was educated in the public schools and at the Bridgton Academy. He worked on the farm and as a lumberman and in 1862 enlisted as a private in Company B of the Twenty-third Maine Volunteers. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he re-enlisted in the Thirtieth Maine Veteran Volunteers, and a few months later was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company F. He was mustered out of service at the close of the war, having won the reputation of being a brave officer. He returned to his native State, studied law and has since practiced his profession. In 1875 he was elected to the Maine Legislature, and for two years thereafter was City Solicitor of Portland. From 1880 to 1885 Mr. Cleaves served the State as Attorney General. The Governor is unmarried.

General James P. Clark, Democrat, newly-elected governor of Arkansas, is the most aggressive man in that State. Although he is only 38 years of age, he has been successively active in the lower house of the legislature, the State Senate, of which he was president, and finally as Attorney General of the State. From this latter office he next steps into the Democratic nomination for governor, which, in Arkansas, is equivalent to the ideal of a Southern gentleman, firm, decided, aggressive and indomitable, and as a result of the three qualities, perhaps, uniformly successful. He already aspires to the seat in the United States Senate now held by Senator Jones, whose term expires in 1907. During the preliminary canvass, Mr. Clark declared that he could beat any man in Arkansas for governor and he entered upon an exceedingly vigorous campaign to prove the soundness of this statement. The Democrats elected their iron State ticket, and Clark, for governor, had nearly 20,000 majority.

#### IS NOW A POPULIST.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, Has Served as a Republican Since 1873.

John P. Jones, of Nevada, who has left the ranks of the Republican party for the populists, has served in the United States Senate as a Republican since 1873. Senator Jones was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1830, but was brought to the United States before he was a year old. He was educated in Ohio, and in the latter part of the California excitement he went to that State and engaged in mining. Subsequently he became a member of the State Senate. In 1867 he went to Nevada, and since then has been engaged in the development of the mineral resources of the State. He took his seat in the United States Senate March 4, 1893. His present term does not expire until 1897. In 1892 he had served in the Brussels Conference as a United States delegate under the appointment of President Harrison. Senator Jones' conversion to Populism is formally admitted in a letter to Enoch Strother, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Nevada.

The Centennial of the Silver Dollar. The silver dollar of Uncle Sam will celebrate the centennial anniversary of its birthday on Oct. 10 next. On July 18, 1794, the Bank of Maryland deposited at the Philadelphia mint French coins of the value of \$30,715 for exchange into silver dollars under the act of 1793. The first lot of the finished coins was delivered on Oct. 15, 1794. There were 1,758 of them in all, and they were the precursors of the first issue of the vast hoard of silver dollars that has poured out upon the country during the one hundred years that have elapsed.

STATE TREASURER L. V. STEPHENS of Missouri is made defendant in a suit filed by W. H. Stevenson, who says he gave \$40,000 to Stephens to pay off a mortgage and he failed to do so. He also says Stephens failed to return the money.

SEVEN THOUSAND visitors added the people of Grand Junction, Colo., to celebrate peach day. Specimens of astonishing size were exhibited.

## FOILED THE ROBBERS

### FUTILE ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP A SANTA FE TRAIN.

Railroad Officials Received Warning in Time of a Proposed Attempt to Loot an Express Near Gorin, Mo., and Armed Detectives Were Ready.

#### Butlers Meet the Robbers.

Train robbers in Missouri were given a backset early Tuesday morning which they will never forget as long as they breathe. It was the latest job ever done in the whole history of Missouri banditry, and it was all planned more than three weeks ago. The attack was made by a band of four masked men on the Denver express of the Santa Fe, carrying an express car with considerable money in it. The train was flagged about three-quarters of a mile east of Gorin, a little town in the northern part of Missouri, and before the robbers had time to board it a volley from ten Winchester rifles belched out flame and lead into their very faces. A panic taken, the robbers fled to the woods, with a posse of Sheriff's men and rail road detectives in hot pursuit.

The story of the robbery and the chase was in the papers for several days. Three weeks ago the Santa Fe officials of the road received word that the Denver express was to be held up and at once began preparations to give the job one of their own. The express train is the finest and fastest train that runs on the road of the Santa Fe. It leaves Chicago every afternoon at 5 o'clock and travels like the wind after it gets out into the open. It carries the Wells Fargo express car to the West and this car is always loaded with treasure.

Being in full possession of the plans of the robbers, the officials were in readiness to meet any demonstration of lawlessness with a show of force. Eight armed deputies, together with Sheriff Saline of Scotland County and City Marshal Byrnes of Memphis, Mo., were stationed on the train to welcome the bandits. Engineer Lee Holt was instructed to stop the train as soon as it was flagged, but unfortunately for him, he did not act quickly enough to suit the robbers, one of whom shot him, the ball striking him in the shoulder and producing a severe wound which, however, will not prove dangerous. At this juncture the sheriff and deputies opened fire, and the robbers beat a hasty retreat, breaking for the woods, where their horses were tied. All the while the officers were shooting at the fleeing men, but only one shot took effect and this did no better than to wound one of the men. A gray horse was killed and another was captured, while the four men got off on the other two animals, followed by the posse.

#### SLAUGHTERED BY JAPS.

Sixteen Thousand Chinese Soldiers Killed or Wounded in Battle.

Details of the battle between the Chinese and Japanese forces at Ping Yang show a decisive victory for the Japs and the utter rout of the Chinese. The battle was opened at daybreak by a Japanese cannonade of the Chinese works, which was continued without cessation until afternoon, the Chinese responding. The work with the heavy guns showed good practice. The firing continued at intervals during the night, and in the meantime two Japanese flanking columns had formed a cordon around the Chinese. At 3 o'clock Sunday morning an attack was made by the Japanese columns simultaneously and with admirable precision. The Chinese were completely taken by surprise and were thrown into a panic. Hundreds were cut down and those who escaped death, finding themselves surrounded at every point, broke and fled. Some of Victory Li Hung Chang's European-trained troops stood their ground to the eastward and were cut down to a man. The Peng San column, swarming over the defenses in front, completed the rout. Half an hour after the attack was opened the positions at Ping Yang were in possession of the Japanese.

It is estimated that 20,000 Chinese soldiers were engaged in the battle. The Japanese captured immense stores of provisions, munitions of war, and hundreds of colors. The Chinese loss is estimated at 1,000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Among those captured by the Japanese a considerable number of the Chinese commanding officers, including Tzu-Fung, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army, which was severely wounded. The Japanese loss is only thirty killed and 270 wounded, including eleven officers. Most of the casualties among the Japanese occurred during the first day's fighting, and very few were the result of the night attack.

#### World's Record Smashed.

World's record was given a glimmering over the Terre Haute track, which holds all but two of the fastest three heats ever paced and fastest two-year-old pacing record. The excitement was at fever heat when the starter announced that Robert J. would go to beat his own record, 2:02. Geers was behind the pacer and at the second trial the word was given. The clip was fast that the pacer made fell behind in 30 seconds. Up then he went at even a faster gait and he was at the half stretch in 1:00.7. Down the third quarter unbeaten the gelding came like a whirlwind, and he was at the pole in 1:30.7. It was almost impossible to restrain the pent-up enthusiasm. With two or three gentle licks Robert J. passed under the wire in 2:01.4.

The recent shell tests at Indian Head by the ordnance committee of the navy have been completed. Four 10-inch shells of cast steel made by the Johnson Company, of Spuyten Duyvil, and two of forged steel made by the Midvale Company were fired at an 18-inch Harveyized plate. Commadore Sampson says the shells proved highly satisfactory.

TWO MASKED men "held up" twenty men in Peabody's gambling room near Helena, Mont., and secured several hundred dollars.

## FROSTS ARE NOW FEARED.

Recent Rains Improve Corn and Revive Pastures in Many Sections.

The recent rains have benefited late corn in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, but were too late to be of benefit to early corn. In Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa the greater part of the crop has been cut. North Dakota reports corn free from danger from frost, and in Illinois much will be beyond danger in from ten to fourteen days. In Mississippi much injury has resulted to corn from heavy rains, while hot winds and dry weather have proved injurious in Kentucky. The week has been favorable for cotton in the Carolinas, Tennessee and Texas and the crop is slowly improving in Georgia, but heavy rains have proved injurious in Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Picking has been interrupted by rains in Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. Louisiana reports shedding general and prospects less favorable than last week. The tobacco crop is practically secured in New York and Pennsylvania, and is being saved in good condition in Maryland. Cutting is progressing slowly in Kentucky, where the crop has suffered from hot and dry weather. Plowing for fall seeding, which has been greatly delayed on account of drought, has progressed rapidly in those States where good rains have fallen. Frost cured some damage in New England. Frosts also caused damage in Idaho and Montana. Killing frosts have visited Minnesota.

Reports as to the condition of crops made by the directors of the different State weather services of the United States weather bureau are as follows:

Illinois—Temperature above normal, sunshine less and rainfall abundant. The well distributed and unusually heavy in northern sections. Corn improving and much will be beyond danger from frost in ten to fourteen days. Ground in excellent condition, some rye up and looking well.

Indiana—Good rains, especially in northern portion, revived pasture and put soil in good condition for plowing. Corn maturing fast; some safe from frost and much in shock.

Wisconsin—Frequent and generous rain during the week revived grass, benefited late potatoes, and put the soil in good condition to plow. Corn is mostly cut. Fall plowing and seeding is now being pushed forward rapidly. Forest fires are generally extinguished.

Minnesota—Warmer than usual. Heavy showers in southern section, too dry elsewhere. Threshing and corn-cutting nearly finished.

Iowa—A warm week, with copious showers, greatly benefited pastures and all immature crops. More than half the corn is cut or beyond danger from frost.

North Dakota—Rains during the week have delayed threshing somewhat. Fall plowing going on with difficulty on account of dry condition of soil. Corn out of danger from frost.

Kansas—Abundant rains, except in extreme north and northwest, have freshened pastures, revived gardens and orchards, increased stock water, improved late corn and prepared grounds for fall plowing.

Nebraska—Showers general and pastures much improved. Some plowing done and a little rye sowed, but more rain needed in most sections.

Missouri—Drought broken by good rains in sections. Some late corn benefited and pastures greatly improved. Water more plentiful. Cutting corn and preparing ground for wheat the work of the day.

Michigan—Temperature and rainfall above normal, sunshine below. Copious rains the last week have greatly benefited pastures and late potatoes. Ground in good condition for plowing, except in clay soil.

Ohio—Beneficial rains have improved late potatoes, gardens and pastures; potatoes small but crop short; apples small and few peaches large in number but small. Cutting corn general, bottom lands giving fair yields; upland cut for fodder. Early tobacco housed and about two-thirds crop of fair quality.

#### LANDSLIDE IN MAINE.

Pine Tree State Gives a Republican Majority of Fully 37,000.

Returns from the Maine elections show that the estimated majority of 37,000 for Cleaves and the other Republican candidates was not exaggerated. The Republicans carried both branches of the Legislature, electing a solid Senate, which two years ago stood thirty Republicans and one Democrat.

A Washington dispatch says that the overwhelming Republican victory was a surprise to a majority of the Democrats expected the State to go Republican by about 20,000, but even the Republicans did not look for such an unparalleled victory. The Democratic managers say, however, the effect will, in the end, be of great advantage to the Democrats in the approaching election. It will serve to stimulate them to greater energy for the final struggle. The early election in the State of Maine has always had a marked effect on the general result. Lawrence Gardner says "I think that the election in Maine of a Democratic President in 1890 defeated Hancock for President. The Republican were aroused to a sense of the danger that confronted them, and from that day forward internal differences were remedied, and the action of the party was harmonious."

The Republicans regard the result as the biggest victory they have achieved since the birth of the Republican party. The total vote for governor, which two years ago was 170,000, is reduced by 1,000 to 169,000, but Republicans claim that Cleaves' vote will reach nearly 70,000. In every one of the six electorates of the State the Democracy was defeated.

#### PRESIDES OVER LAWYERS.

James C. Carter Elected President of the American Bar Association.

At the recent meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga, James C. Carter, of New York, was elected president. Mr. Carter is one of the most eminent members of the bar in the metropolis. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1827. His preparatory education he received at the Derby Academy, Higham, Mass., and immediately after graduation entered the Harvard Law School. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar and he is recognized everywhere as one of America's greatest lawyers. As counsel of the United States before the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal at Paris his success was the crowning effort of his many brilliant achievements. He has always taken an active interest in politics.

James C. Carter is a member of the American Bar Association, and has been elected president of the American Bar Association at Saratoga, N. Y. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and has been elected president of the American Bar Association at Saratoga, N. Y. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and has been elected president of the American Bar Association at Saratoga, N. Y.

## LAWLER THE WINNER

### CHOSEN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE G. A. R.

Closest Election in the History of the Organization—Pittsburg and New Orleans Capture the Vice Commanderships—Encampment Business—Finances of Order.

#### Majority of Eleven Votes.

Col. Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., was elected Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, by a majority of 11 votes over Col. I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis. It was the closest contest for the office in the history of the organization. Maj. A. P. Burchfield, of Pittsburg, and Charles H. Shute, of New Orleans, were chosen respectively Senior and Junior Vice Commanders.

Colonel Thomas G. Lawler was born in Liverpool about fifty years ago. He came to this country when he was 10 years old, and was 17 when the war began. His army service began in April, 1861, when he made a three months' contract to fight for the Stars and Stripes in the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry. Sept. 17 of the same year he re-enlisted for three years as a private in Company E of the Nineteenth, with which brave regiment he participated in all the fire and fust which the Army of the Cumberland was fated to pass through. He was honorably discharged Sept. 17,



COLONEL THOMAS G. LAWLER.

1864, his rank at that time being Sergeant. On receiving his discharge he returned to Rockford, where he has ever since made his home.

#### VETERANS DYING OFF.

Reports Show that Death Is Decreasing the Ranks of the Grand Army.

After the business session of the encampment had been called to order, Wednesday the delegates were welcomed on behalf of the citizen's executive board by Chairman Daniel C. Rippey and also by W. C. Quincy, Chairman of the Committee on Invitations and Reception. Governor Pattison welcomed them on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, while Mayor McKenna, of Pittsburg, and Mayor Kennedy, of Allegheny, performed the most pleasant duty on behalf of their respective cities. Major Burchfield then presented the Commander-in-chief with a gavel of great historic interest. It is made of wood from Fort Sumter, Appomattox, Gettysburg, and Libby Prison, and is bound with metal from the historic cannon. It is thus symbolic of the opening and the closing of the war.

Commander-in-chief Adams in his address spoke at length on the subject of pensions, stating that, while it was a question of a great interest, and he disliked to consider money matters in connection with our services to the government, the disabled condition of a large number of our comrades forced it upon us. He continued:

By a vote of the last encampment, a test case was ordered to be made in the United States courts, and as that one already begun by Judge Long covered all the points it was settled that no other should be instituted. In reply to the message of the President, which stated that thousands of neighborhoods had their well-known pension funds, the pension department of the order has hunted down all reported cases. Very few frauds were discovered, and when found were not cases where soldiers had defrauded the government, but where some dishonest agent had worked a poor, ignorant widow, and put the money thus obtained in his pocket.

The membership of the order, he said, is as follows:

One year ago there were in good standing 397,223. There have been gained during the year: by muster-in, 16,722; by transfer, 6,334; by reinstatement, 14,029; by reinstatement from delinquent reports, 2,518. Total gain, 39,603. Aggregate, 436,826.

There have been lost: by death, 7,283; by honorable discharge, 4,756; by transfer, 1,132; by suspension, 34,805; by dishonorable discharge, 154; by delinquent reports, 16,671. Total loss, 64,801. Number remaining in good standing June 30, 1894, 392,025.

These figures show that the G. A. R. has reached the beginning of the end, and each succeeding year will show a gradual decrease in our membership. The long-continued depression in business has caused many suspensions, and these we hope to regain when prosperity returns, but it will be impossible for us to recruit our ranks as fast as our members are mustered out by death.

During the year the Grand Army has not forgotten the great work of charity, and has expended \$293,750 for relief. While it has lost in membership, the interest in the order has not abated, but has grown stronger. The little bronze button was never worn with more pride than it is to-day, and the enthusiasm of comrades in Grand Army work is everywhere apparent.

The organization has \$16,000 invested in United States bonds, 4 per cents, due in 1907.

The next national encampment will be held at Louisville.

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, the decision of the United States Circuit Court of New Jersey in the Edison-Westinghouse infringement case in favor of Edison was reversed and the case remanded, with directions to enter a decree dismissing the bill of complaint.

In his annual report Grand Master Sargent condemned the firemen's Journal and asked approval of his course in the Pullman strike. AME DILLER shot and killed Emory Smith near Rulo, Mo.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

### THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

#### Lesson for Sept. 23.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself."—Dan. 1: 8.

Daniel's abstinence is the subject of this lesson, and if found in Dan. 1: 2-20. Temperance is one of the progressive virtues. Temperance to-day is something else and better than temperance yesterday or day before yesterday. There was a time when it was supposedly temperate to drink moderately, or to drink only on master days, or Christmas or New Year's, or to drink only a glass at a time. That time has passed. To-day moderation is not temperance, although the words may mean very much the same. With the drink such as is to-day, the natural appetite such as it is, the public conscience such as it is, no man can be called a strict temperance man who touches strong drink as a beverage. Temperance, at this stage of the battle, thorough-going temperance, is total abstinence, nothing short.

"Daniel purposed in his heart." A good purpose goes before all good conduct. Determine to do right and stick to it. "That he would not." The test will come. Well or the lad that practices in his closet, God helping, that little word "no." He will need to be brave; he will need to be fixed and firm. "Have courage, my boy, to say no." "The king's meat." Doubtless Daniel broke with the fashion of the day when he said "no." The king ate and drank thus; everybody did it. Why not he? "Every day but me, then," said Daniel. God gives us young men who are willing to stand alone stand alone with God.

#### Hints and Illustrations.

Temperance is a matter of principle, and as such is a very personal and practical question. You look long through the word for explicit injunctions against the use of liquor. The principle is there, but not the express command. We are forbidden to defile ourselves; we are forbidden to do anything that would make our brother stumble. No man in this day and generation can apply these two principles justly and fairly and count on the use of that which, in the end, is responsible for half if not two-thirds of the outlaws and distress of modern times. The principle of love to God and man, the mind of Christ settles the whole controversy.

Put the question directly: "What can I do to aid in the cause of temperance?" Get answers. Some will say, "Join a temperance organization," another, "vote the temperance ticket," another, "preach and teach temperance principles," another, "set a good example of temperance in all things," another, "get distinctive temperance instruction into the school books for the children," another, "sign the old-fashioned pledge," another, "encourage temperance meetings and occasional temperance lectures," another still, "take and spread temperance literature, papers, tracts, etc." It is a cause in which all can have a part, and no one is exempt in this warfare. We are fighting for God and home and native land. Be alert, be active. Perhaps as many responses of a pertinent and pointed sort may be gotten to the converse of the question, viz: "How may I check or impede the cause of temperance?" Some answers may be anticipated: Being simply indifferent to its claims, by criticizing any kind of effort to reform, by putting strong drink or even strong spices into food, by unduly prescribing intoxicants in illness or indisposition, by refusing to share with efforts for the extirpation of the atrocious saloons, by renting property to liquor dealers, by countenancing those that sell, by having wine on the table on public occasions, by keeping it in the cellar or on the sideboard, by drinking it when abroad, by using the fiery fermented sort for sacramental purposes. There are undoubtedly numerous ways of hindering temperance reform, and each one must judge himself.

Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, who has been round the world for temperance, thus expounds that passage at Prov. 31: 6: "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish." It is to be taken in the light of the context, and, far from commanding drink, it deprecates its use save by a kind of indulgence, for those who are as good as dead. The man who takes to strong drink is like the man who in despair and desperation leaps into flood and flees. That is a good word that Dr. A. G. Lawton speaks about the iniquitous habit of drinking when abroad. A certain kind of indulgent counsel has prevailed with many travelers such as makes them to ignore home habits and home principles and partake of wine and beer across the water. "It is not safe," they say, "to drink the water that is offered you. You take your life in your hand to adhere rigidly to total abstinence notions." Beware; there are always plenty to give this sort of weak advice, doctors there are who would make you think that your life even here is endangered because of strict temperance. Oftenest they are men who have no scruples regarding strong drink and they are quite willing to have you with them. But watch the temperate and the indulgent abroad. See how they round up the journey. Says Dr. Lawton, "I can testify from personal experience that a man can travel healthfully abroad and be a total abstainer."

Let us all agree to it, this much at least, the saloon must go. Christians, secularists and all ought to see the prudence of such a determination.

#### Next Lesson—Review.

#### Facts in Few Words.

It is a mighty dainty portrait that looks worse than a painted one.

MANY a man makes the mistake of kicking the empire instead of himself. The sucker swallows many prophecies, while the whale could not stomach one.

INDECISION and anarchy in leaders lead to weakness and anarchy in results.

THE praises of an enemy are suspicious; they cannot flatter a man of honor until after a cessation of hostilities.